

Weather Forecast

Snow early today, clearing later; cold with low temperature near 15 tonight. Fair, rising temperature tomorrow.

Temperature Yesterday:

Noon	38	6 p.m.	33	10 p.m.	29
2 p.m.	36	8 p.m.	31	Midnight	30
4 p.m.	36	9 p.m.	30	1 a.m.	29

The Sunday Star

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Dimitrov Sees Red Federation In East Europe

Bulgarian Premier Says States Will Be Allies of Russia

U. S. OFFICIALS View Dimitrov Remarks as Top Red Policy. A-4

By the Associated Press

BUCHAREST, Romania, Jan. 17.—Georgi Dimitrov, communist premier of Bulgaria, said today that Eastern European nations within the Soviet orbit intend, when the time is ripe, to form a federation of states as allies of Russia.

Declaring that talk of such a federation is premature at present, Dimitrov said first of all these nations will form a customs union. Then he added that the two-year task of preparing his memoirs for publication.

He warned against losing faith in the United Nations, declaring that "time and patience are necessary" to bring about peace under abnormal conditions.

"We should exercise patience," he said, "and take ample time to develop understanding and trust and friendliness."

In the interview as in his memoirs Mr. Hull stressed away from specific problems of current controversy. He explained that now at 76 he is "sitting on the sidelines" and, while observing "the general course of affairs and the fundamentals of what goes on," is not able to keep up efficiently to attempt to advise on their solution.

His memoirs, however, are replete with intimate detail throwing new light on many events during his long career in public life.

He has written with refreshing candor about his relations with the late President Roosevelt—which were not always so smooth as appeared on the surface—and such things as the long controversy that led to the resignation of former Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, in telling how American foreign policy was shaped during most of World War II and the years leading up to it.

Installments of his story will appear daily and Sunday in The Star, beginning Monday, January 26, and continuing for seven weeks. These will cover selected high spots of Mr. Hull's complete memoirs which will be published in two volumes by the Macmillan Co. on May 24.

With characteristic patience and careful preparation, Mr. Hull over-

(See HULL, Page A-4.)

Star to Publish Hull Memoirs; Time Will Build Peace, He Says

War-time Secretary of State Warns Nation Against Losing Faith in U. N.

By Garnett D. Horner

Much time and patience still are necessary to build a secure world peace, in the opinion of Cordell Hull, America's "elder statesman," whose own behind-the-scenes story of his 12 tumultuous years as Secretary of State will be published serially in The Star, beginning a week from tomorrow.

Mr. Hull showed continued keen interest in the struggle for peace as he sat on a 17th floor sun porch at the Bethesda Naval Hospital yesterday and told of the two-year task of preparing his memoirs for publication.

He warned against losing faith in the United Nations, declaring that "time and patience are necessary" to bring about peace under abnormal conditions.

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Barkley Backs Full Estimate For Aid Cost

G. O. P. Studies Slash; Marshall Denies Plan To Acquire New Bases

By J. A. O'Leary

Senate Minority Leader Barkley went on record last night in favor of the full \$6,800,000,000 estimate for the first 15 months of the European Recovery Program, while some Republicans discussed the possibility of holding it to approximately \$4,000,000,000 for the next fiscal year.

Another development yesterday was the issuance of a statement by Secretary of State Marshall to make it clear that the plan which bears his name "does not provide for nor contemplate the acquisition of military bases for the United States in return for economic assistance to the European countries."

The State Department explained the Secretary's statement was issued because of "misquotations" of testimony by Secretary of Defense Foran before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Thursday.

The "misquotations," officials said, led to published reports in Europe that Mr. Marshall was considering asking for bases in return for aid.

Misquotations Laid To Reuters. American embassies in Europe, in dispatches to the State Department, attributed the "misquotations" to Reuters, British news agency. Reuters editors said they were "not prepared to comment."

In telling reporters he is "personally" for the \$6,800,000,000 estimate to start the four-year plan, Senator Barkley did not attempt to forecast what figure Congress finally would approve.

Meanwhile, members of Congress seeking to cut the Marshall plan, turned their attention to a distinction President Truman drew in his budget message between the amount that would be authorized for the first 15 months and the amount that actually would have to be paid out of the Treasury within the period.

For the 15 months from April 1 of this year to June 30, 1949, \$6,800,000,000 would be authorized, but the President explained that experience with similar programs indicates it would be reasonable to expect actual expenditures out of the Treasury during the period would be \$4,500,000,000. (Of this \$4,500,000,000 would be spent in the year starting July 1.)

The President explained, however, that to permit systematic and economical placement of orders for later delivery, appropriations must be substantially greater than expenditures in the initial phase of the program.

He also pointed out that bills for a part of the goods shipped in one fiscal year are not paid until the following year, and that this lag in spending an authorization is particularly significant in a large new program.

Senator Taft, Republican of Ohio, said yesterday there has been some discussion of making only \$4,000,000,000 available in cash for the first fiscal year, and giving the administration authority to enter into contracts for some additional amount.

The effect of such action would be to require the managers of the foreign aid program to come back later for the money to meet the contracts for about two years, he said.

Reached by newspapermen, Mr. Boyle confirmed that he had traded in eggs, and that he had held 500,000 of them, and between 5,000 and 10,000 bushels of corn, as well as some oats at about the same time.

"I made on eggs, but lost on cotton and corn," Mr. Boyle said.

Net Profit \$170.25. "My net profit was \$170.25, and I haven't been in the market since," he added.

Mr. Boyle left the Truman Committee in the spring of 1944, he said, to become a lawyer and to hold the names of the Democratic National Committee, a post he held until May, 1945. At that time he began private practice of law with offices at 1029 Vermont avenue N.W.

Mr. Boyle, who is from Kansas City, said he has known the President for about 20 years, but that he has had no official connection with the Administration since leaving the Senate committee. He has seen Mr. Truman only on social occasions since that time, he added.

The list of egg traders also included the names of Marty H. Heflin, Washington public relations man and former campaign manager for Senator Elmer Thomas, Democrat of Oklahoma, and his wife, J. D. Heflin, each holding one carload of eggs long in expectation of a price rise.

Mr. Heflin verified the listing last night and told a reporter he lost \$9,500 on the deal.

Meanwhile, Senator Ferguson, Republican of Michigan, said Brig. Gen. Wallace H. Graham, the President's personal physician, agrees he signed a letter dated October 25, 1947, asking his New York brokers to "hold commodity trades" (See SPECULATION, Page A-6.)

What the Russians Are Saying of Us. The Moscow radio, broadcasting in Czech to Europe, said:

"At the last meeting of the United Nations General Assembly, reference was made to warmongers who are using the United States propaganda machine. Appropriate decisions were taken aiming at taming these criminals of the pen. Some American statesmen, however, seem to assume that this does not concern them and that they are entitled to aggravate the psychosis and poison the political atmosphere of the world."

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Wallace Calls for Pay Raises As First Step to Curb Inflation

Proposed \$1-an-Hour Minimum Wage Paid Out of 'Super-Profits by Big Business'

By Gould Lincoln

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Attacking both the Republican and Democratic parties as the tools of big business and profiteering corporations, Henry A. Wallace today called for wage increases as the first step to combat a devastating inflation.

The cause of the present inflation is great profiteering—not high wages as the enemies of labor have attempted to make out, he charged.

He proposed, too, a \$1-an-hour minimum wage law, to be paid out of "super-profits by big business."

Other items in the Wallace anti-inflation program were: Effective controls for holding down and rolling back prices and

repel of the Taft-Hartley labor law. Mr. Wallace clearly was making a bid for the labor vote—which nearly all the leaders of organized labor are seeking to deny him.

Mr. Wallace's demand for higher wages for the working man, was made in an address to the National Convention of the Progressive Citizens of America, which had just voted to support his candidacy for President on a third party ticket.

Six or seven hundred delegates and "observers" rose and cheered Mr. Wallace with all the fervor of a Gideon's army—which Mr. Wallace recently called on to arise and follow him in his battle for peace and prosperity. The observers paid \$2 a head for the privilege of attending. When Wallace was introduced to

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Flanders Offers Plan To 'Modernize' Home Building, Cut Costs

Senator Asks Congress To Support Program of Encouraging Production

By Robert J. Lewis

Senator Flanders, Republican of Vermont, chairman of a joint subcommittee on housing costs, last night urged Congress to support a 14-point program to "modernize" the building industry in an effort to reduce the price of homes.

In a 185-page document, submitted to the Joint Congressional Housing Committee, Senator Flanders said Congress "should make every effort" to encourage large-scale site construction and factory production of houses.

"Congress, through loans or insurance, should take the initiative in encouraging builders to modernize their techniques now and facilitate the entrance into house building of those who are able and willing to break new industrial paths."

Two specific pieces of legislation were asked:

1. Amendment of the National Housing Act to "provide Government aid for financing planning, plant and equipment, and working capital for large-scale developments."

2. The section of the same act which provides for insurance of loans to prefabricated housing manufacturers, due to expire in March, "should be extended in time, enlarged in scope, and administered more expeditiously."

Industry Reorganization Asked. Termining reorganization of the housing industry on a "modern industrial basis" one of the basic solutions to the "excessively high costs prevailing in the industry," Senator Flanders said it would "tend to stabilize the industry and eliminate restrictive practices which have been the result of uncertainty."

The report also recommended that the Federal Trade Commission and the Justice Department be granted "adequate funds and instructed to prosecute and police vigorously distributors, wholesalers and others connected with the housing industry who are engaged in practices in restraint of trade."

The report also suggested that the Joint Housing Committee "should investigate the high profit margins now prevalent in the industry and consider action to reduce them."

Gamble Expresses Interest. At a press conference in Senator Flanders' office in connection with release of the report, the Senator said some points of the program were "pious hopes" that would not require legislation.

Chairman Gamble of the full committee who attended the conference, said that while he had not read the entire report, he was "very much interested" in it.

Senator Flanders said he was greatly concerned about "high profits" in the housing industry. "Costs are getting so high it's becoming difficult to finance the houses," he said, and added he was "dubious about whether Government should support inflated values."

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Truman Cuts Oil For U. S. Offices; More Cold Due

68-Degree Limit Hits One Large Building In District Area

While the District prepared for much colder weather with some snow, President Truman yesterday directed that "working hour" temperatures in Government buildings using fuel oil be reduced to 68 degrees and that Government automobiles move no faster than 40 miles an hour. Customary heating temperatures have ranged from 72 to 74 degrees.

The bitter cold wave, the worst in years in some areas, hit the Midwest and Southern sections of the country particularly hard. At least 16 were dead over the Nation and 11 of the deaths were attributed to exposure. Five were caused by accidents on icy or snow covered pavements.

The presidential fuel conservation order applies only to structures using fuel oil but covers residences, including the White House, as well as buildings owned, operated or controlled by the Government.

Naval Annex Affected. The only large Government building affected in this area is the Naval Annex in Arlington. Deputy Commissioner Charles E. Peters of the Public Buildings Administration said. Most of the others use coal.

Early this morning the Weather Bureau clung to its prediction of snow that might reach a depth of two inches. Snow flurries were reported in the city and nearby areas last night, but no appreciable amount fell before midnight, the forecast was for clearing and cold weather this afternoon.

Early this night, the temperature dropped to the freezing point and was headed slowly downward toward a predicted 20 degree minimum early today. The coldest day of the winter thus far was last Thursday with 13 above zero.

Thousands of workers were felled by cold weather in the South and some schools closed in Kansas when industrial use of natural gas was ordered halted or curtailed to conserve fuel for home use.

Arctic blasts sent the mercury skidding to the Nation's coldest of 54 degrees below zero at Gordon, Wis., tying the all-time low recorded in that State in 1922. The country's second coldest spot was Moose Lake, Minn., which had 47 below.

Snow and Cold in South. The South felt the twin lashes of cold and snow. The blizzard since 1892 dumped nearly 12 inches of snow on Memphis, Tenn., and sent the mercury skidding to 10 degrees. Nashville, Tenn., had seven inches of snow. The snow extended as far south as Alexandria, La., and Meridian, Miss. The storm blanketed Arkansas, Northern Louisiana, Western Tennessee, Northern Mississippi and Northern Alabama, and swept northeastward to the Atlantic Seaboard.

A woman was frozen to death at Fort Riley, Mo., when she left a friend's wedding anniversary party without her coat in 26 below zero temperatures, following a quarrel. An aged man froze to death in a field near his home in Bradford, Pa. In Chicago, an aged man became unconscious as he slipped and fell to death from a nearby building.

By contrast, the Yukon is experiencing the warmest weather that the Army's "exercise Yukon," for training men and testing equipment under arctic conditions, has run into difficulties. Galena, scene of one phase of the maneuvers, had 21 above zero. The lowest at Big Delta, Alaska, was 10 above. Temperatures in the interior of Alaska usually are 25 to 35 below zero at this time of year.

More Snow For New York. New York City, which has spent more than \$6,000,000 to remove part of the 25.8 inch snow fall that paralyzed the city December 26, last

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Polio Virus Isolated In Nearly Pure State

By the Associated Press

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 17.—The Minneapolis Tribune, in a copyrighted article said tonight that a University of Minnesota scientist had, for the first time, isolated a poliovirus in a nearly pure state.

Dr. Frank Gollan, assistant professor of physiology, the Tribune said, reported that he has isolated the "MM" polio virus—which causes one strain of the disease—and has removed 99.94 per cent of impurities.

The MM strain is fatal only to small animals.

University of Minnesota researchers now are planning attempts to isolate viruses of human strains and make vaccines.

Dr. Maurice B. Visscher, head of the university's physiology department, commented, the article related, that Dr. Gollan's work "makes the possibility of a vaccine very much greater than ever."

Dr. Gollan, himself a polio victim at the age of 3, came to the United States in 1939, having fled Czechoslovakia after Hitler's occupation of the Sudetenland. He joined the University of Minnesota staff late in 1946. His studies were financed by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

The highest purification up to now, the article said, had been accomplished at Stanford University, where two scientists announced a year ago that they had isolated polio virus 90 to 95 per cent pure.

Separate Negroes' Law School Ordered by Oklahoma Court

By the Associated Press

OKLAHOMA CITY, Jan. 17.—The State Supreme Court ruled today that a separate law school must be set up in Oklahoma for Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher, 23-year-old colored woman who seeks admission to the University of Oklahoma Law School.

The State Supreme Court ruling followed a United States Supreme Court decision Monday that "equal education facilities" must be made available to Negroes as promptly as they are to white students. The next term the university Law School starts January 29.

The United States Supreme Court ruling was on the appeal of Mrs. Fisher, who challenged the Oklahoma law creating separate schools for white and Negro students.

The State Supreme Court ruling said:

"The State Board of Regents is hereby directed to afford to plaintiff and all others similarly situated an opportunity to commence the study of law at a State institution the same as citizens of other groups are afforded such opportunities in conformity with the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment of the Federal Constitution and with the provisions of the constitutions and statutes of this State requiring segregation of the races in the schools of this State."

The State court ruling thus apparently complied with the United States Supreme Court decision and the State statutes requiring segregation of Negroes and whites in schools. The higher court took no action on a request to declare such segregation unconstitutional.

The State court's order today, (See OKLAHOMA, Page A-12.)